



General Assembly

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Seventieth session

Agenda item 15

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Germany, Guatemala, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, Nicaragua, Palau, Panama, Philippines and the Russian Federation: draft resolution

United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025)

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 66/2 of 19 September 2011, 66/221 of 22 December 2011, 68/231 of 20 December 2013, 68/233 of 20 December 2013, 68/300 of 10 July 2014, 68/309 of 10 September 2014, 69/240 of 19 December 2014 and 69/310 of 6 July 2015,

Welcoming the adoption of the Rome Declaration on Nutrition,¹ as well as the Framework for Action,² which provides a set of voluntary policy options and strategies for use by Governments, as appropriate, adopted at the Second International Conference on Nutrition, which was jointly organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization in Rome, from 19 to 21 November 2014,

Mindful of the provisions of the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/84 of 24 May 1989 regarding international decades in economic and social fields,

Conscious of the need to eradicate hunger and prevent all forms of malnutrition worldwide, particularly undernourishment, stunting, wasting, underweight and overweight in children under 5 years of age and anaemia in women and children, among other micronutrient deficiencies, as well as reverse the rising trends in overweight and obesity and reduce the burden of diet-related non-communicable diseases in all age groups,

¹ World Health Organization, document EB 136/8, annex I.

² *Ibid.*, annex II.



Conscious of the need to reduce food losses and waste throughout the food chain in order to contribute to food security, nutrition and sustainable development,

Expressing concern that nearly 800 million people remain chronically undernourished and 159 million children under 5 years of age are stunted, approximately 50 million children under 5 years of age are wasted, over 2 billion people suffer from micronutrient deficiencies and a rapidly increasing number of people are affected by obesity in all regions, with more than 1.9 billion overweight adults, of which over 600 million are obese,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, and acknowledging the importance of reaching Sustainable Development Goal 2, which aims to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, as well as the interlinked targets of other Goals,

1. *Decides* to proclaim 2016-2025 the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition, within existing structures and available resources;

2. *Endorses* the Rome Declaration on Nutrition,¹ as well as the Framework for Action,² which provides a set of voluntary policy options and strategies for use by Governments, as appropriate;

3. *Calls upon* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization to lead the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition, in collaboration with the World Food Programme, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the United Nations Children's Fund, and to identify and develop a work programme based on the Rome Declaration and its Framework for Action, along with its means of implementation for 2016-2025, using coordination mechanisms such as the Standing Committee on Nutrition and multi-stakeholder platforms such as the Committee on World Food Security, in line with its mandate, and in consultation with other international and regional organizations and platforms;

4. *Invites* Governments and other relevant stakeholders, including international and regional organizations, civil society, the private sector and academia, to actively support the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition, including through voluntary contributions, as appropriate;

5. *Invites* the Secretary-General to inform the General Assembly about the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition, on the basis of the biennial reports jointly compiled by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Health Organization.



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**Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up
to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and
summits in the economic, social and related fields**

**Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia,
Ecuador, Germany, Guatemala, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Micronesia
(Federated States of), Netherlands, Nicaragua, Palau, Panama, Philippines and
the Russian Federation: draft resolution**

United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025)

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

**Cameroon, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Slovenia,
Thailand and Turkey**





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Agenda items 15 and 116

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Draft resolution submitted by the President of the General Assembly

Review of the United Nations peacebuilding architecture

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming its resolutions 60/180, 60/287 and 65/7, recalling its resolutions 69/313, 70/6 and 70/1, and recalling United Nations Security Council resolution 2171 (2014), 1325 (2000) and its subsequent resolutions, and 2250 (2015) and the Statements of the President of the Security Council S/PRST/2001/5, S/PRST/2011/4, S/PRST/2012/29 and S/PRST/2015/2,

Taking note of the report of the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (A/70/95-S/2015/446) and the report of the Secretary-General on the Implementation of the Recommendations of the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations of 17 June 2015 (A/70/357-S/2015/682) and the report of the Secretary-General of 17 September 2015 (S/2015/716) submitting the results of the Global Study on the implementation of resolution 1325 (2000), and encouraging coherence, synergies, and complementarities in taking them forward,

Recognizing that development, peace and security, and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

Recalling the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Deeply concerned by the high human cost and suffering caused by armed conflicts, and recognizing the significant number of simultaneous security and humanitarian crises that the world currently faces, and the strain that this places on the resources of the United Nations' system,

* Reissued for technical reasons on 22 April 2016.



Recalling the determination of the peoples of the United Nations to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, *further recalling* our determination to establish a just and lasting peace all over the world in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing that 'sustaining peace', as drawn from the Advisory Group of Experts report, should be broadly understood as a goal and a process to build a common vision of a society, ensuring that the needs of all segments of the population are taken into account, which encompasses activities aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict, addressing root causes, assisting parties to conflict to end hostilities, ensuring national reconciliation, and moving towards recovery, reconstruction and development, and *emphasizing* that sustaining peace is a shared task and responsibility that needs to be fulfilled by the government and all other national stakeholders, and should flow through all three pillars of the United Nations' engagement at all stages of conflict, and in all its dimensions, and needs sustained international attention and assistance,

Reaffirming the primary responsibility of national governments and authorities in identifying, driving and directing priorities, strategies and activities for sustaining peace, and in this regard, *emphasizing* that inclusivity is key to advancing national peacebuilding processes and objectives in order to ensure that the needs of all segments of society are taken into account,

Stressing that civil society can play an important role in advancing efforts to sustain peace,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/1, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", which adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets,

Emphasizing the importance of a comprehensive approach to sustaining peace, particularly through the prevention of conflict and addressing its root causes, strengthening the rule of law at the international and national levels, and promoting sustained and sustainable economic growth, poverty eradication, social development, sustainable development, national reconciliation and unity including through inclusive dialogue and mediation, access to justice and transitional justice, accountability, good governance, democracy, accountable institutions, gender equality and respect for, and protection of, human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing that peacebuilding is an inherently political process aimed at preventing the outbreak, escalation, recurrence or continuation of conflict, and *further recognizing* that peacebuilding encompasses a wide range of political, developmental, and human rights programmes and mechanisms,

Recognizing that an integrated and coherent approach among relevant political, security and developmental actors, within and outside of the United Nations system, consistent with their respective mandates, and the Charter of the United Nations, is critical to sustaining peace, and essential for improving respect for human rights, advancing gender equality, empowering women and youth, strengthening the rule of law, eradicating poverty, building institutions, and advancing economic development in conflict-affected countries,

Welcoming the work of the Peacebuilding Commission as a dedicated intergovernmental advisory body to bring a strategic approach and coherence to international peacebuilding efforts, and recognizing the valuable work done in all its configurations and meetings,

Recognizing the need for United Nations peacebuilding efforts to have adequate, predictable and sustained financing in order to effectively assist countries to sustain peace and prevent the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict,

Welcoming the valuable work undertaken by the Peacebuilding Fund as a catalytic, rapid-response and flexible pre-positioned pooled fund providing financing to activities to sustain peace in conflict-affected countries, and in advancing strategic alignment within the United Nations system and between the United Nations and the international financial institutions,

Recognizing the importance of strategic partnerships, pooled funding and blended finance between the United Nations, bilateral and international donors, multilateral financial institutions, and the private sector in order to share risks and maximize the impact of peacebuilding efforts, taking into account the need to ensure transparency, accountability and appropriate monitoring of funds,

Recognizing that the scale and nature of the challenge of sustaining peace calls for close strategic and operational partnerships between the United Nations, national governments and other key stakeholders, including international, regional and sub-regional organizations, international financial institutions, civil society organizations, women's groups, youth organizations, and the private sector, taking into account national priorities and policies,

Welcoming the contribution of peacekeeping operations to a comprehensive strategy for sustaining peace and, *noting with appreciation* the contributions that peacekeepers and peacekeeping missions make to peacebuilding,

Reiterating that United Nations' cooperation with regional and sub-regional organizations is critical to contributing to the prevention of the outbreak, escalation, continuation and recurrence of conflict, in line with Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter,

Reaffirming the important role of women in peacebuilding and noting the substantial link between women's full and meaningful involvement in efforts to prevent, resolve and rebuild from conflict and those efforts' effectiveness and long term sustainability, and *stressing*, in this regard, the importance of women's equal participation in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security and the need to increase women's role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution and peacebuilding,

Reaffirming the important role youth can play in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and as a key aspect of the sustainability, inclusiveness and success of peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts,

1. *Welcomes* the valuable input of the Advisory Group of Experts on the Review of the Peacebuilding Architecture entitled the 'Challenge of Sustaining Peace';

2. *Emphasizes* that sustaining peace requires coherence, sustained engagement, and coordination between the General Assembly, the Security Council, and the Economic and Social Council, consistent with their mandates as set out in the Charter of the United Nations;

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of national ownership and leadership in peacebuilding, whereby the responsibility for sustaining peace is broadly shared by the Government and all other national stakeholders and *underlines* the importance, in this regard, of inclusivity in order to ensure that the needs of all segments of society are taken into account;

4. *Reaffirms* General Assembly resolution 60/180, including the main purposes of the Peacebuilding Commission as an intergovernmental advisory body, and stresses the importance of the Peacebuilding Commission to fulfil the following functions in this regard:

(a) To bring sustained international attention to sustaining peace, and to provide political accompaniment and advocacy to countries affected by conflict, with their consent,

(b) To promote an integrated, strategic and coherent approach to peacebuilding, noting that security, development and human rights are closely interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

(c) To serve a bridging role among the principal organs and relevant entities of the United Nations by sharing advice on peacebuilding needs and priorities, in line with the respective competencies and responsibilities of these bodies,

(d) To serve as a platform to convene all relevant actors within and outside the United Nations, including from Member States, national authorities, United Nations missions and country teams, international, regional and sub-regional organizations, international financial institutions, civil society, women's groups, youth organizations and, where relevant, the private sector and national human rights institutions, in order to provide recommendations and information to improve their coordination, to develop and share good practices in peacebuilding, including on institution building, and to ensure predictable financing to peacebuilding;

5. *Encourages* the Peacebuilding Commission, through its Organizational Committee, to review its provisional rules of procedure in order to improve the continuity of its Chairs and Vice-Chairs, enhance its focus on developments at the country and regional level, and foster greater engagement by its membership, and *further encourages* the Peacebuilding Commission, through its Organizational Committee, to consider diversifying its working methods to enhance its efficiency and flexibility in support of sustaining peace including by:

(a) Providing options for its country-specific meetings and formats, to be applied upon the request of the country concerned, as referred to the Commission in accordance with the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 60/180,

(b) Enabling it to consider regional and cross-cutting issues relevant to sustaining peace,

(c) Enhancing synergies between the Peacebuilding Fund and the Peacebuilding Commission, and

(d) Continuing to use its annual session to facilitate closer engagement with relevant stakeholders;

6. *Reaffirms* its call upon the Peacebuilding Commission to integrate a gender perspective into all of its work;

7. *Requests* the Peacebuilding Commission to include in its annual report information on progress in implementing the provisions of this present resolution relating to its working methods and provisional rules of procedure;

8. *Acknowledges* the importance of strong coordination, coherence and cooperation between the Security Council and the Peacebuilding Commission, in accordance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1645, and in this regard, *notes the intention of the Security Council to* regularly request, deliberate and draw upon the specific, strategic and targeted advice of the Peacebuilding Commission, including to assist with the longer-term perspective required for sustaining peace being reflected in the formation, review and drawdown of peacekeeping operations and special political missions mandates;

9. *Emphasizes* the importance of drawing upon the advice of the Peacebuilding Commission when major agreements that relate to United Nations mission mandates and transitions, are agreed between the United Nations, national governments and authorities, and other relevant stakeholders;

10. *Stresses* the importance of closer cooperation between the Economic and Social Council and Peacebuilding Commission, in accordance with their respective mandates, including through enhanced dialogue in support of promoting coherence and complementarity between the United Nations' peace and security efforts and its development, human rights and humanitarian work, and *encourages* the Peacebuilding Commission to draw on the expertise of relevant Economic and Social Council subsidiary bodies, as appropriate;

11. *Encourages* United Nations Member States participating in the Universal Periodic Review process of the Human Rights Council to consider the human rights dimensions of peacebuilding, as appropriate;

12. *Stresses* that a comprehensive approach to transitional justice, including promotion of healing and reconciliation, a professional, accountable and effective security sector, including through its reform, and inclusive and effective demobilization, disarmament and reintegration programmes, including the transition from demobilization and disarmament to reintegration, are critical to consolidation of peace and stability, promoting poverty reduction, rule of law, access to justice and good governance, further extending legitimate state authority, and preventing countries from lapsing or relapsing into conflict;

13. *Recognizes* that effective peacebuilding must involve the entire United Nations system, and in this regard, *emphasizes* the importance of joint analysis and effective strategic planning across the United Nations system in its long term engagement in conflict-affected countries and, where appropriate, in cooperation and coordination with regional and sub-regional organizations;

14. *Emphasizes* the important role that effective and responsive leadership in United Nations country operations can play in bringing together the United Nations system around a common strategy for sustaining peace, and in this regard, *stresses* the need for more coordinated, coherent and integrated peacebuilding efforts,

including among United Nations missions, United Nations country teams, and national, regional and international development actors, in ensuring greater effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of critical peacebuilding tasks;

15. *Stresses* that the Peacebuilding Support Office should be revitalized, and *emphasizes* that the full support of the Secretary-General is needed, in order for the Peacebuilding Support Office to support the Peacebuilding Commission, to increase synergies with other parts of the United Nations system, and to provide strategic advice to the Secretary-General, drawing together the expertise of the United Nations system to facilitate coherent system-wide action and support partnerships for sustaining peace;

16. *Reaffirms* that development is a central goal in itself and *recognizes* the important contributions of the United Nations development system to peacebuilding, particularly through economic development and poverty eradication, and stresses the need to continue strengthening cooperation and coordination for that purpose in the field through United Nations Country Teams and at United Nations Headquarters, in accordance with their respective mandates, and with respect for national ownership and priorities of countries-affected by conflict, including through the overarching framework of the United Nations operational activities for development;

17. *Takes note* of the Secretary-General's decision to request the United Nations Development Group to take forward a review of the current capacities of agencies, funds and programmes and particularly looks forward to its findings contributing to enhancing the United Nations capacities relating to sustaining peace;

18. *Underlines* that the scale and nature of the challenge of sustaining peace can be met through close strategic and operational partnerships between national governments, the United Nations, and other key stakeholders, including international, regional and sub-regional organizations, international financial institutions, regional and other development banks, civil society organizations, women's groups, youth organizations and where relevant, the private sector, and *encourages* the Peacebuilding Commission to consider options for regular exchanges and joint initiatives with key stakeholders to promote sustainable peace, including in the framework of the annual sessions of the Peacebuilding Commission;

19. *Stresses* the importance of partnership and cooperation between the United Nations and relevant regional and sub-regional organizations, including the African Union, to improve cooperation and coordination in peacebuilding, to increase synergies and ensure the coherence and complementarity of such efforts, and in this regard, *urges* the Peacebuilding Commission to hold regular exchanges of views with relevant regional and sub-regional organizations and *encourages* regular exchanges, joint initiatives, and information sharing between the Peacebuilding Support Office and relevant bodies of regional and sub-regional organizations, such as the African Union Commission;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to explore options for strengthening the United Nations–World Bank collaboration in conflict-affected countries in order to:

(a) assist such countries, upon their request, in creating an enabling environment for economic growth, foreign investment and job creation, and in the

mobilization and effective use of domestic resources, in line with national priorities and underscored by the principle of national ownership,

(b) marshal resources, and align their regional and country strategies, to promote sustainable peace,

(c) support the creation of enlarged funding platforms bringing together the World Bank Group, multilateral and bilateral donors and regional actors to pool resources, share and mitigate risk, and maximize impact for sustaining peace,

(d) enable and encourage regular exchanges on priority peacebuilding areas;

21. *Underscores* the importance of women's leadership and participation in conflict prevention, resolution and peacebuilding, and recognizes the continuing need to increase representation of women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention and resolution of conflict, and the consideration of gender-related issues in all discussions pertinent to sustaining peace;

22. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to promote the gender dimensions of peacebuilding, including through the delivery of gender-sensitive and targeted programming, through the strengthening of women's meaningful participation in peacebuilding, supporting women's organizations and through monitoring, tracking and reporting achievement;

23. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant United Nations organs and entities to consider ways to increase meaningful and inclusive participation of youth in peacebuilding efforts through creating policies, including in partnership with private sector where relevant, that would enhance youth capacities and skills, and create youth employment to actively contribute to sustaining peace, and in this regard, *requests* the Secretary-General and the Peacebuilding Commission to include in their recommendations ways to engage youth in peacebuilding;

24. *Emphasizes* the need for predictable and sustained financing to United Nations peacebuilding activities, including through increased contributions, and strengthened partnerships with key stakeholders, while also noting the significance that non-monetary contributions can play in peacebuilding efforts;

25. *Welcomes* the contributions made to the Peacebuilding Fund, *takes note* of the proposals in the Advisory Group of Experts' report in this regard and *urges* all Member States, including non-traditional donors and other partners, to consider making voluntary contributions to the fund, including by building on the practice of making multi-year commitments to the fund;

26. *Recognizes* the importance of adequately resourcing the peacebuilding components of relevant United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions, including during mission transitions and drawdown, to support stability and continuity of peacebuilding activities;

27. *Stresses* the importance of enhancing the mobilization of resources for initiatives that address the particular needs of women in peacebuilding contexts, advance gender equality, and empower women;

28. *Decides* to include in the agenda of its seventy-first session an item entitled 'Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace';

29. *Decides* to convene at its seventy-second session, under the agenda item 'Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace', a high-level meeting of the General Assembly on efforts undertaken and opportunities to strengthen the United Nations' work on sustaining peace, on a date and in a format to be decided by the President of the General Assembly;

30. *Invites* the Secretary-General to report to the seventy-second session of the General Assembly, at least sixty days prior to the high-level meeting on 'Peacebuilding and Sustaining Peace', on efforts to implement the present resolution, including in the following areas:

(a) To strengthen operational and policy coherence within the United Nations system towards sustaining peace, including strengthened strategic planning across the United Nations system,

(b) To improve internal United Nations leadership, capability, and accountability — at Headquarters, and in the field — on efforts to sustain peace,

(c) To ensure continuity of relevant peacebuilding programmes, senior leadership, and personnel, as appropriate, through the different phases of United Nations engagement, in order to improve mission transitions,

(d) To strengthen partnerships between the United Nations and key stakeholders, including international, regional and sub-regional organizations, international financial institutions, and civil society organizations,

(e) To provide options on increasing, restructuring and better prioritizing funding dedicated to United Nations peacebuilding activities, including through assessed and voluntary contributions, with a view to ensuring sustainable financing, for the consideration of Member States,

(f) To provide options for adequate resourcing of the peacebuilding activities of United Nations Country Teams, and the peacebuilding components of United Nations peacekeeping operations and special political missions, including during mission transitions and drawdown, for the consideration of Member States,

(g) To strengthen the capacity of the senior leadership of the United Nations Country Team to absorb relevant peacebuilding functions following the drawdown of Security Council mandated missions,

(h) To support the participation of women and youth in peacebuilding processes, including through advocacy with national stakeholders, and support to women's and youth organizations,

(i) To revitalize the Peacebuilding Support Office;

31. *Calls* for a further comprehensive review of United Nations peacebuilding at its seventy-fourth session.

**General Assembly**

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Agenda item 13

Improving global road safety

Albania, Argentina, Belarus, Cabo Verde, Croatia, Israel, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Oman, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Improving global road safety

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 57/309 of 22 May 2003, 58/9 of 5 November 2003, 58/289 of 14 April 2004, 60/5 of 26 October 2005, 62/244 of 31 March 2008, 64/255 of 2 March 2010, 66/260 of 19 April 2012 and 68/269 of 10 April 2014 on improving global road safety,

Having considered the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on improving global road safety¹ and the recommendations contained therein,

Reaffirming its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, in which it adopted a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its commitment to working tirelessly for the full implementation of this Agenda by 2030, its recognition that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, its commitment to achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions — economic, social and environmental — in a balanced and integrated manner, and to building upon the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals and seeking to address their unfinished business,

Reaffirming also its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, supports and complements it, helps to contextualize its means of implementation targets with concrete policies and actions, and reaffirms the strong political commitment to address the challenge of financing and creating an enabling

¹ A/70/386.



environment at all levels for sustainable development in the spirit of global partnership and solidarity,

Recalling that the Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, and acknowledging the importance of reaching the road safety-related targets, such as target 3.6, which aims to halve, by 2020, the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents, and target 11.2, which aims to provide, by 2030, access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons,

Noting that, at the midpoint of the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020, the overwhelming majority of road traffic deaths and injuries are predictable and preventable and that, despite some improvements in many countries, including in developing countries, they remain a major public health and development problem that has broad social and economic consequences which, if unaddressed, may affect progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals,

Recognizing that human suffering, combined with costs to countries of 3 to 5 per cent of their gross domestic product a year, makes reducing road traffic deaths and injuries an urgent development priority, and that investment in road safety has a positive impact on public health and the economy,

Taking into account that road traffic deaths and injuries are also a social equity issue, as the poor and the vulnerable are most frequently also vulnerable road users, namely, pedestrians, cyclists, users of motorized two- and three-wheeled vehicles and passengers of unsafe public transport, who are disproportionately affected and exposed to risks and road crashes, which can lead to a cycle of poverty exacerbated by income loss, and recalling that the aim of road safety policies should be to guarantee protection to all users,

Recognizing that road safety requires addressing broader issues of equitable access to mobility and that the promotion of sustainable modes of transport, in particular safe public transport and safe walking and cycling, is a key element of road safety,

Taking into account the importance of strengthening institutional capacity and continuing international cooperation, including South-South and triangular cooperation, cooperation between countries that share roads across borders and cooperation among regional and international organizations, to further support efforts to improve road safety, particularly in developing countries, and providing, as appropriate, support to meet the goals of the Decade of Action and those of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Emphasizing that while each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and that the role of national policies and development strategies cannot be overemphasized in the context of reaching the Sustainable Development Goals, international public finance plays an important role in complementing the efforts of countries to mobilize public resources domestically, especially in the poorest and most vulnerable countries with limited domestic resources,

Expressing its concern that, despite the stabilization of the global number of road traffic fatalities since 2013, the number of road traffic crashes remains unacceptably high, and crashes represent a leading cause of death and injury around the world, killing more than 1.25 million people and injuring as many as 50 million a year, with 90 per cent of these casualties occurring in developing countries, and concerned also that road traffic crashes are the leading cause of death around the world for children and young people between 15 and 29 years of age,

Acknowledging the leading role of Oman and the Russian Federation in drawing the attention of the international community to the global road safety crisis,

Commending the Government of the Russian Federation for hosting the first Global Ministerial Conference on Road Safety, in Moscow on 19 and 20 November 2009, which culminated in the Moscow Declaration,² and the Government of Brazil for hosting the second Global High-level Conference on Road Safety, in Brasilia on 18 and 19 November 2015, which culminated in the Brasilia Declaration, and Oman for its role in preparing the first United Nations Global Road Safety Week, held from 23 to 29 April 2007, during the sixth meeting of the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration, held in Muscat on 27 and 28 February 2007,

Commending Member States that have adopted comprehensive legislation on key risk factors, including the non-use of seat belts, child restraints and helmets, drinking alcohol and driving, and speeding, and drawing attention to other risk factors such as visibility, medical conditions and medicines which affect safe driving, fatigue and the use of narcotic and psychotropic drugs and psychoactive substances, mobile phones and other electronic and texting devices,

Recognizing the progress made by some Member States in providing universal access to health care in the pre-hospital, hospital and post-hospital and rehabilitation and reintegration phases to road traffic crash victims and their families,

Encouraging Member States to promote multi-stakeholder partnerships to address the safety of vulnerable road users, the delivery of first aid to victims of road accidents or crashes, training and education, notably in developing and least developed countries,

Acknowledging the work of the United Nations system, in particular the leadership of the World Health Organization, in close cooperation with the United Nations regional commissions, in establishing, implementing and monitoring various aspects of the Global Plan for the Decade of Action, and the commitment of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Labour Organization, among other entities, to supporting those efforts as well as that of the World Bank and regional development banks to implementing road safety projects and programmes, in particular in developing countries,

Commending the World Health Organization for its leadership role in preventing road traffic injury and for its role in implementing the mandate conferred upon it by the General Assembly to act, in close cooperation with the United Nations regional commissions, as a coordinator on road safety issues within the United Nations system³ and in preparing and launching the *Global Status Report on*

² A/64/540, annex.

³ See resolution 58/289.

Road Safety 2015, the third in a series of reports to monitor progress over the period of the Decade of Action, as requested in Assembly resolution 62/244 of 31 March 2008, and the 180 Member States that took part in the survey,

Commending also the United Nations regional commissions for their work in increasing road safety activities and advocating increased political commitment to road safety, and in working towards setting regional and national road traffic casualty reduction targets, in particular the work of the Economic Commission for Europe in elaborating global road safety-related legal instruments, including international conventions and agreements, technical standards, resolutions and good practice recommendations, as well as in servicing 58 global and regional legal instruments that provide a commonly accepted legal and technical framework for the development of international road, rail, inland water and combined transport,

Emphasizing the role of the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration as a consultative mechanism to facilitate international road safety cooperation,

Noting the work of two Economic Commission for Europe groups of experts, namely, on road signs and signals and on improving safety at level crossings, and recognizing the continuous work of the World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicle Regulations to modify vehicle regulations to increase safety performance,

Noting with approval the Economic Commission for Europe project, in collaboration with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic Commission for Africa, under the United Nations Development Account, to strengthen the national road safety management capacity of selected countries,

Taking note of the United Nations regional commissions' study entitled "Transport for sustainable development: the case of inland transport", conducted in cooperation with the International Road Transport Union and the International Union of Railways, which gives a fair picture of the road safety situation on five continents, shares best practices and identifies not only the road safety challenges, but also their solutions,

Taking note also of the International Maritime Organization/International Labour Organization/Economic Commission for Europe Code of Practice for Packing of Cargo Transport Units, which took effect in 2015 and is intended to increase safety in the handling of containers and reduce the number of incidents across transport modes attributed to poor practices in the packing of cargo,

Acknowledging a number of other important international efforts on road safety, including the development by the International Road Transport Union of harmonized and internationally recognized standards for the vocational training of road transport professionals, as well as the development of an updated Road Safety Manual by the World Road Association to offer guidance to officials at various levels on measures that can enhance the safety of road infrastructure,

Welcoming the establishment of the High-level Advisory Group on Sustainable Transport and the appointment of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Road Safety, with secretariat support from the Economic Commission for Europe, as an efficient tool for mobilizing sustained political commitment to road safety by advocating adherence to and raising awareness about the United Nations legal

instruments on road safety, sharing good practices through participation in global and regional conferences and generating funds for road safety,

Recognizing the commitment of States and civil society to road safety by their participation in United Nations Global Road Safety Week, including during the third Week, held from 4 to 10 May 2015, which highlighted the plight of children on the world's roads to generate action to better ensure their safety, including the Child Declaration for Road Safety,

Recognizing also Member States and civil society for their continued commitment to road safety by their observance of the World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims on the third Sunday in November every year,

Recognizing further that providing basic conditions and services to address road safety is primarily a responsibility of Governments, while recognizing nonetheless that there is a shared responsibility to move towards a world free from road traffic fatalities and serious injuries and that addressing road safety demands multi-stakeholder collaboration among the public and private sectors, academia, professional organizations, non-governmental organizations and the media,

1. *Invites* Member States and the international community to intensify both national and international collaboration with a view to meeting the ambitious road safety-related targets in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;⁴

2. *Endorses* the Brasilia Declaration, adopted at the second Global High-level Conference on Road Safety, held in Brasilia on 18 and 19 November 2015;

3. *Encourages* the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III), taking into account that the majority of road deaths and injuries take place in urban areas, to give appropriate consideration to road safety and access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable public transport and non-motorized modes of transport, paying special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situation^e, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons in the future New Urban Agenda;

4. *Invites* the Ninth Global Conference on Health Promotion, to be held in Shanghai, China, in November 2016, which aims to mobilize Governments and civil society to act on the social determinants of health as well as to exchange national intersectoral action experiences, to give consideration to the role of the health sector in the promotion of road safety and safe mobility;

5. *Invites* Member States that have not yet done so to develop and implement national road safety plans and to consider adopting comprehensive legislation, in line with the Global Plan for the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011-2020, with a view to meeting the target of increasing the percentage of countries with comprehensive legislation on key risk factors, including the non-use of seat belts, child restraints and helmets, drinking alcohol and driving, and speeding, from 15 per cent to at least 50 per cent by 2020, as agreed in General Assembly resolution 64/255 of 2 March 2010, and to consider implementing appropriate, effective and evidence-based legislation on other risk factors related to distracted or impaired driving;

⁴ Resolution 70/1.

6. *Reaffirms* the role and importance of the United Nations legal instruments on road safety, such as the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic,⁵ the 1968 Convention on Road Traffic,⁶ the 1968 Convention on Road Signs and Signals,⁷ the 1958 and 1998 agreements on technical vehicle regulations, the 1997 agreement on periodic technical inspection of vehicles and the 1957 agreement on transport of dangerous goods, in facilitating road safety at the global, regional and national levels, and commends Member States that have acceded to these international legal instruments on road safety;

7. *Encourages* Member States that have not yet done so to consider becoming contracting parties to the United Nations legal instruments on road safety and, beyond accession, applying, implementing and promoting their provisions or safety regulations;

8. *Encourages* Member States to make efforts to ensure the safety and protection of all road users through safer road infrastructure, especially on the highest-risk roads with high rates of crashes involving both motorized and non-motorized modes of transport, through a combination of proper planning and safety assessment, design, building and maintenance of roads, taking into consideration the geography of the country;

9. *Invites* Member States that have not already done so to consider adopting policies and measures to implement United Nations vehicle safety regulations or equivalent national standards to ensure that all new motor vehicles meet applicable minimum regulations for the protection of occupants and other road users, with seat belts, airbags and active safety systems fitted as standard equipment;

10. *Also invites* Member States that have not yet done so to address road safety holistically, starting with the implementation or continuation of a road safety management system, including, as appropriate, interdepartmental cooperation and the development of national road safety plans in line with the Global Plan for the Decade of Action;

11. *Encourages* Member States to promote environmentally sound, safe, accessible and affordable modes of quality transport, particularly public and non-motorized transport, as well as safe intermodal integration, as a means of improving road safety, social equity, public health and urban planning, including the resilience of cities and urban-rural linkages, and in this regard to take into account road safety and mobility as part of the effort to achieve sustainable development;

12. *Also encourages* Member States to adopt, implement and enforce policies and measures to actively protect and promote pedestrian safety and cycling mobility, with a view to also improving road safety and broader health outcomes, particularly the prevention of injuries and non-communicable diseases;

13. *Invites* Member States to develop and implement appropriate social marketing campaigns to raise awareness and commemorate the World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims on the third Sunday of November every year;

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 125, No. 1671.

⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 1042, No. 15705.

⁷ *Ibid.*, vol. 1091, No. 16743.

14. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen pre-hospital care, including emergency health services and the immediate post-crash response, hospital and ambulatory guidelines for trauma care, and rehabilitation services, through the implementation of appropriate legislation, capacity-building and improvement of timely access to integral health care, and requests the World Health Organization to support Member States in these endeavours;

15. *Urges* Member States to promote, adapt and implement road safety policies for the protection of vulnerable persons among road users, in particular children, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, in line with relevant United Nations legal instruments, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child⁸ and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;⁹

16. *Encourages* Member States to take appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities and other users with reduced mobility have access, on an equal basis, to the physical environment of roads and surrounding areas and to transportation, both in urban and in rural areas, and invites Member States to accede to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;

17. *Invites* Member States to fully integrate a gender perspective into all policymaking and policy implementation related to mobility and road safety, especially regarding roads and surrounding areas and public transport;

18. *Encourages* Member States to develop and implement comprehensive legislation and policies on motorcycles, including on training, driver licensing, vehicle registration, working conditions and the use by motorcyclists of helmets and personal protection equipment, within the existing international standards, given the disproportionately high and increasing numbers of motorcycle deaths and injuries globally, particularly in developing countries;

19. *Invites* Member States to develop public policies to decrease work-related road traffic crashes, with the participation of employers and workers, in order to enforce international standards on safety and health at work, road safety and adequate road and vehicle conditions, giving particular attention to the issue of professional drivers' working conditions;

20. *Also invites* Member States to provide early rehabilitation and social reintegration, including in the world of work, to persons with injuries and disabilities caused by traffic crashes and comprehensive support to victims of road traffic crashes and their families;

21. *Invites* Member States to continue to implement professional driver qualification frameworks, established on the basis of internationally recognized standards, including training, certification and licensing, restricted hours of driving and working conditions that focus on addressing the main causes of accidents or crashes involving heavy commercial vehicles, recognizing that distraction is a significant cause of accidents or crashes;

22. *Also invites* Member States to support, as appropriate, the activities of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Road Safety;

⁸ Ibid., vol. 1577, No. 27531.

⁹ Ibid., vol. 2515, No. 44910.

23. *Requests* the World Health Organization and the United Nations regional commissions, as well as other relevant United Nations agencies, to continue the activities aimed at supporting the implementation of the objectives and goals of the Decade of Action for Road Safety and the road safety-related targets in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, while ensuring system-wide coherence;

24. *Reiterates its invitation* to Governments to take a leading role in implementing the activities of the Decade of Action and the road safety-related targets in the 2030 Agenda, while fostering multisectoral and multi-stakeholder collaboration that includes the efforts of academia, the private sector, professional associations, civil society, including national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies, non-governmental organizations, victims' organizations, youth organizations and the media;

25. *Invites* the World Health Organization to continue to monitor, through its global status reports, progress towards the achievement of the goals of the Decade of Action;

26. *Requests* the World Health Organization, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies and the United Nations regional commissions, to continue to facilitate, through the existing mechanisms, including the United Nations Road Safety Collaboration, a transparent, sustainable and participatory process with all stakeholders, to assist interested countries in developing voluntary global performance targets on key risk factors and service delivery mechanisms to reduce road traffic fatalities and injuries in the context of the process leading to the definition and use of indicators for the road safety-related targets in the 2030 Agenda and the Global Plan for the Decade of Action;

27. *Requests* the World Health Organization and the United Nations regional commissions to facilitate the organization of activities during 2017 for the fourth United Nations Global Road Safety Week;

28. *Invites* all relevant stakeholders, international organizations, development banks and funding agencies, foundations, professional associations and private sector companies to scale up funding, for example, through existing funds such as the World Bank Global Road Safety Facility, and to explore new and innovative funding modalities to support the implementation of the Global Plan for the Decade of Action and the road safety-related targets in the 2030 Agenda, particularly in developing countries;

29. *Requests* the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of establishing, from voluntary contributions, a Road Safety Trust Fund, to support the implementation of the Global Plan for the Decade of Action and the road safety-related Sustainable Development Goals, as appropriate, and to report thereon to Member States;

30. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-second session the item entitled "Improving global road safety", requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at that session on the progress made in the attainment of the objectives of the Decade of Action, and invites Member States to consider the periodicity of future reporting during that session, taking into account the work on the revitalization of the Assembly.



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Agenda item 13

Improving global road safety

Albania, Argentina, Belarus, Cabo Verde, Croatia, Israel, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Mozambique, Myanmar, Oman, Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Improving global road safety

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Andorra, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Japan, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, United States of America and Uruguay





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Agenda item 23 (a)

**Groups of countries in special situations: follow-up to the
Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least
Developed Countries**

Draft resolution submitted by the President of the General Assembly

**Modalities for the Comprehensive High-level Midterm Review of
the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the
Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 69/231 of 19 December 2014 and 70/216 of 22 December 2015 on the follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

Reaffirming its resolutions 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", and 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development,

1. *Recommends* the provisional agenda of the High-level Midterm Review of the Implementation of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, as set out in document A/CONF.228/1 for adoption at the Midterm review;

2. *Recalls* the modalities approved in its resolutions 69/231 and 70/216 and decides that the present resolution amends and complements these modalities and that further decisions regarding arrangements for the Midterm Review may be taken by the President of the General Assembly in consultation with Member States;

3. *Requests* the co-facilitators to present a draft outcome document in the form of a political declaration, by the first half of March 2016 and in advance of the preparatory meeting of experts, prepared on the basis of inputs from the national and regional preparatory meetings, the report of the Secretary-General and other inputs, including those from Member States;

4. *Decides* that the Midterm Review shall elect from among the representatives of participating States the following officers: a President and an



ex officio Vice-President from the host country, and nine Vice-Presidents,¹ one of whom shall be designated as Rapporteur;

5. *Also decides* that the Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States will serve as the Secretary-General of the Midterm Review, and shall be responsible for making all the necessary arrangements for carrying out the work of the Midterm Review;

6. *Further decides* that the opening plenary of the High-level Midterm Review will include statements by the President of the Midterm Review, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Economic and Social Council, the former and current Chair of the Group of Least Developed Countries, the President of the European Commission, the Chair of the African Union, the President of the World Bank Group and one representative each from civil society and the private sector;

7. *Decides* that the Midterm Review four thematic round-table meetings, to be held in parallel with the plenary meetings, will be scheduled as follows:

- (a) 27 May 2016, from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.;
- (b) 28 May 2016, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.;
- (c) 29 May 2016, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.;

8. *Also decides* that the thematic meetings will focus on identifying concrete suggestions to further strengthen the global partnership for development for least developed countries in all priority areas of the Istanbul Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 in order to ensure the timely, effective and full implementation of the Programme of Action during the remainder of the decade, while taking into account synergy and coherence of the Istanbul Program of Action with global processes including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030,² and the Paris Agreement³ under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;⁴ and that the four round tables will be held on the following themes:

- Round table 1: Productive capacity, agriculture, food security and rural development
- Round table 2: Trade and commodities, and economic diversification and graduation
- Round table 3: Human and social development; and good governance at all levels
- Round table 4: Multiple crises and other emerging challenges; and mobilizing financial resources for development and capacity-building

¹ Two from each of the following groups: African States, Asia-Pacific States, Eastern European States and Latin American and Caribbean States; and one from Western European and other States.

² Resolution 69/283, annex II.

³ See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21.

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, No. 30822.

9. *Further decides* that the organizational arrangements of the round tables will be as follows:

(a) Each round table will be co-chaired by two Chairs, one from the least developed countries and one from the development partners, to be appointed by the President of the Midterm Review, from among representatives at the level of Head of State or Government and/or at the ministerial level;

(b) The Secretary-General of the Midterm Review, in consultation with the President of the General Assembly, will select up to four panellists for each of the round tables, and the panel discussion will be followed by an interactive debate among States and other relevant representatives and stakeholders;

(c) The round tables will be interactive and open to all conference participants. There will be no prepared list of speakers. At the discretion of the Chair or Chairs, priority in the order of speakers will be given to those speaking at the level of Head of State or Government or at the ministerial level. The round tables will aim to achieve a balance among speakers from all stakeholders. In order to provide for maximum participation, interventions should not exceed three minutes. Representatives are invited to indicate to the Secretariat by e-mail if they will be represented in a round table at the level of Head of State or Government or at the ministerial level;

10. *Decides* that summaries of the round-table meetings will be presented orally by the Co-Chairs at the closing plenary meeting;

11. *Reiterates* the importance of the effective participation of all relevant stakeholders, including parliamentarians, civil society and the private sector, in the Midterm Review and its preparatory process, and decides that:

(a) Non-governmental organizations that are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and non-governmental organizations accredited to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries shall register with the Secretariat in order to participate in the Midterm Review;

(b) The President of the General Assembly shall also draw up a list of representatives of other relevant non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions and the private sector who may participate in the Midterm Review as observers, taking into account the principles of transparency and of equitable geographical representation, and will submit the proposed list to Member States for their consideration on a non-objection basis and bring the list to the attention of the Assembly.⁵

⁵ The list will include proposed as well as final names. The general basis of any objections, if requested by one or more States Members of the United Nations or States members of the specialized agencies, will be made known to the office of the President of the General Assembly and the requester.



General Assembly

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Agenda item 175

**Cooperation between the United Nations and the International
Organization for Migration**

Draft resolution submitted by the President of the General Assembly

**Cooperation between the United Nations and the International
Organization for Migration**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/4 of 16 October 1992 and 51/148 of 13 December 1996,

Recalling also the Cooperation Agreement between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration of 25 June 1996,

Taking note of Council of the International Organization for Migration resolution No. 1309 of 24 November 2015 concerning the relationship between the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations,

Taking note also of the letter dated 10 March 2016 from the Director General of the International Organization for Migration addressed to the Secretary-General, in which the Director General informed the Secretary-General of his intention to initiate formal discussions with the United Nations on a draft relationship agreement,

Recognizing the need to establish a closer relationship between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration,

1. *Invites the Secretary-General to take steps to conclude an agreement concerning the relationship between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration and to submit the negotiated draft agreement to the General Assembly for approval;*

2. *Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its seventy-first session, under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional and other organizations", the sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration".*



**General Assembly**

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Seventieth session

Agenda item 78

Report of the International Criminal Court

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

Report of the International Criminal Court

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 69/279 of 8 May 2015 and all its previous relevant resolutions,

Recalling also that the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court¹ reaffirms the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing the International Criminal Court as an independent permanent judicial institution and, in this regard, that the United Nations and the Court respect each other's status and mandate,

Reiterating the historic significance of the adoption of the Rome Statute,

Emphasizing that justice, especially transitional justice in conflict and post-conflict societies, is a fundamental building block of sustainable peace,

Convinced that ending impunity is essential for coming to terms with any past crimes committed and preventing such crimes in the future,

Acknowledging the fact that the International Criminal Court has achieved considerable progress in its investigations and judicial proceedings in various

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2187, No. 38544.



situations and cases which were referred to it by States parties to the Rome Statute and by the Security Council, and which the Prosecutor of the Court has initiated *proprio motu*, in accordance with the Rome Statute,

Recalling that effective and comprehensive cooperation and assistance in all aspects of its mandate by States, the United Nations and other international and regional organizations remain essential for the International Criminal Court to carry out its activities,

Expressing its appreciation to the Secretary-General for providing effective and efficient assistance to the International Criminal Court in accordance with the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court,²

Acknowledging the Relationship Agreement as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 58/318 of 13 September 2004, including paragraph 3 of the resolution, with respect to the payment in full of expenses accruing to the United Nations as a result of the implementation of the Relationship Agreement,³ which provides a framework for continued cooperation between the International Criminal Court and the United Nations, which enables, inter alia, facilitation by the United Nations of the Court's field activities, and encouraging the conclusion of supplementary arrangements and agreements, as necessary,

Noting the need for funding of expenses related to investigations or prosecutions of the International Criminal Court, including in connection with situations referred to the Court by the Security Council,

Welcoming the continuous support given by civil society to the International Criminal Court,

Stressing the importance that the Rome Statute accords to the rights and needs of victims, in particular their right to participate in judicial proceedings and to claim reparations, and emphasizing the importance of informing and involving victims and affected communities in order to give effect to the mandate of the International Criminal Court towards victims,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the International Criminal Court for 2014/15;⁴
2. *Also welcomes* the States that have become parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,¹ and calls upon all States in all regions of the world that are not yet parties to the Rome Statute to consider ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to it without delay;
3. *Further welcomes* the States parties as well as States not parties to the Rome Statute that are parties to the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court,⁵ and calls upon all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to that Agreement;
4. *Notes* the recent ratifications and acceptances of the amendments adopted at the Review Conference of the Rome Statute, held in Kampala from 31 May to 11 June 2010;

² A/58/874 and Add.1.

³ Articles 10 and 13 of the Relationship Agreement.

⁴ A/70/350.

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2271, No. 40446.

5. *Underlines*, bearing in mind that in accordance with the Rome Statute the International Criminal Court is complementary to national criminal jurisdictions, that States need to adopt appropriate measures within their national legal systems for those crimes for which they are required under international law to exercise their responsibility to investigate and prosecute;

6. *Encourages* further efforts by the United Nations, other international and regional organizations and States, as well as civil society, to appropriately assist States, upon their request, in strengthening their domestic capacity to investigate and prosecute crimes, and in this regard underlines the importance of national ownership;

7. *Emphasizes* the importance of international cooperation and judicial assistance in conducting effective investigations and prosecutions;

8. *Acknowledges* the role of the International Criminal Court in a multilateral system that aims to end impunity, promote the rule of law, promote and encourage respect for human rights, achieve sustainable peace and further the development of nations, in accordance with international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

9. *Calls upon* States parties to the Rome Statute that have not yet done so to adopt national legislation to implement obligations emanating from the Rome Statute and to cooperate with the International Criminal Court in the exercise of its functions, and recalls the provision of technical assistance by States parties in this respect;

10. *Welcomes* the cooperation and assistance provided thus far to the International Criminal Court by States parties as well as States not parties, the United Nations and other international and regional organizations, and calls upon those States that are under an obligation to cooperate to provide such cooperation and assistance in the future, in particular with regard to arrest and surrender, the provision of evidence, the protection and relocation of victims and witnesses and the enforcement of sentences;

11. *Notes* the efforts of the Secretary-General in promoting cooperation between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court in accordance with the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court,² and also notes in this regard that the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat has a specific role within the United Nations;

12. *Recalls* article 3 of the Relationship Agreement according to which, with a view to facilitating the effective discharge of their respective responsibilities, the United Nations and the International Criminal Court shall cooperate closely, whenever appropriate, with each other and consult each other on matters of mutual interest pursuant to the provisions of the Relationship Agreement and in conformity with the respective provisions of the Charter and the Rome Statute, and shall respect each other's status and mandate,⁶ and requests the Secretary-General to continue to include information relevant to the implementation of article 3 of the Relationship Agreement in a report to be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session;

⁶ Article 2, paragraph 3, of the Relationship Agreement.

13. *Recalls* the guidance issued by the Secretary-General on contacts with persons who are the subject of arrest warrants or summonses issued by the International Criminal Court,⁷ and in this regard takes note of the information included in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of article 3 of the Relationship Agreement;⁸

14. *Recalls* the Relationship Agreement, and notes that expenses related to investigations or prosecutions incurred by the International Criminal Court in connection with situations referred by the Security Council or otherwise continue to be borne exclusively by States parties to the Rome Statute;

15. *Emphasizes* the importance of cooperation with States that are not parties to the Rome Statute;

16. *Invites* regional organizations to consider concluding cooperation agreements with the International Criminal Court;

17. *Recalls* that, by virtue of article 12, paragraph 3, of the Rome Statute, if the acceptance of a State which is not a party to the Rome Statute is required under article 12, paragraph 2, of the Rome Statute, that State may, by declaration lodged with the Registrar of the International Criminal Court, accept the exercise of jurisdiction by the Court with respect to the crime in question;

18. *Urges* all States parties to take the interests, needs for assistance and mandate of the International Criminal Court into account when relevant matters are being discussed in the United Nations, and invites all other States to consider doing the same, as appropriate;

19. *Emphasizes* the importance of the full implementation of all aspects of the Relationship Agreement, which forms a framework for close cooperation between the two organizations and for consultation on matters of mutual interest pursuant to the provisions of that Agreement and in conformity with the respective provisions of the Charter and the Rome Statute, as well as the need for the Secretary-General to continue to inform the General Assembly at its seventy-first session of the expenses incurred and reimbursements received by the United Nations in connection with assistance provided to the International Criminal Court;

20. *Encourages* further dialogue between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court, and welcomes in this regard the increased interaction of the Security Council with the Court under various formats, including the holding of open debates on peace and justice and working methods, with a special focus on the role of the Court;

21. *Continues to welcome* the statement by the President of the Security Council of 12 February 2013⁹ in which the Council reiterated its previous call regarding the importance of State cooperation with the International Criminal Court in accordance with the respective obligations of States, and expressed its commitment to effective follow-up of Council decisions in this regard;

⁷ A/67/828-S/2013/210, annex.

⁸ A/70/317.

⁹ S/PRST/2013/2; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 August 2012-31 July 2013*.

22. *Expresses its appreciation* for the work undertaken by the International Criminal Court liaison office to United Nations Headquarters, and encourages the Secretary-General to continue to work closely with that office;

23. *Encourages* States to contribute to the Trust Fund established for the benefit of victims of crimes within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court and the families of such victims, and acknowledges with appreciation contributions made to that Trust Fund thus far;

24. *Recalls* that, at the Review Conference of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, which was convened and opened by the Secretary-General, States parties reaffirmed their commitment to the Rome Statute and its full implementation, as well as its universality and integrity, and that the Review Conference undertook a stocktaking exercise of international criminal justice, considering the impact of the Rome Statute on victims and affected communities, peace and justice, complementarity and cooperation, called for the strengthening of the enforcement of sentences, adopted amendments to the Rome Statute to expand the jurisdiction of the Court to cover three additional war crimes when committed in armed conflicts not of an international character, and adopted amendments to the Rome Statute to define the crime of aggression and to establish conditions under which the Court could exercise jurisdiction with respect to that crime;

25. *Acknowledges* the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization;¹⁰

26. *Takes note* of the decision of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court at its fourteenth session, while recalling that, according to article 112, paragraph 6, of the Rome Statute, the Assembly of States Parties shall meet at the seat of the Court or at United Nations Headquarters, to hold its fifteenth session at The Hague, looks forward to the fifteenth session, which is to be held from 16 to 24 November 2016, and requests the Secretary-General to provide the necessary services and facilities in accordance with the Relationship Agreement and resolution 58/318;

27. *Encourages* the widest possible participation of States in the Assembly of States Parties, invites States to contribute to the Trust Fund for the participation of least developed countries, and acknowledges with appreciation contributions made to that Trust Fund thus far;

28. *Invites* the International Criminal Court to submit, if it deems it appropriate, in accordance with article 6 of the Relationship Agreement, a report on its activities for 2015/16, for consideration by the General Assembly at its seventy-first session.

¹⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventieth Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/70/1).